

PEN AND PENCIL

AN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONTENTS.		OUR ILLUSTRATIONS—		ILLUSTRATIONS—	
Summary of the week	114	Schools of Art. No. 4. Michael	Angelo	Schools of Art. No. 4. Michael	Angelo
News of the Week	114	Angelo	124	Angelo	113
Parliament	114	The fortress of Schlessenburg	124	Fortress of Schlessenburg, Lake	116
The Army Inquiry	115	Moor Park, Surrey	124	Ladoga	116
The War: Journal of the Siege	118	Marlborough House, Caricatures	124	Burning Infected Clothing in India	116
Our Army in the Crimea	119	Theatres and Music	124	Iava Harbor	116
The Navvies at the Trenches	119	Interview with a Spirit	125	Sardinian Troops on the Corniche	117
Lord Raglan's Despatches	119	POSTSCRIPT	126	Road, between Nice and Genoa	117
Latest News	119	ADVERTISEMENTS	127	Russian Peasants and Cart	117
		Rich and Poor	128	The Trenches—Tatar Water Carrier	118
				and the Sappers and Miners of the	120
				Allied Army	120
				Marchal-des-Loges (Chasseurs	121
				d'Afrique) and Tatar Driver	121
				Wedgwood Medallions, from Marl-	124
				borough House	124
				Moor Park, Surrey	124
				Bellows, from Marlborough House	125
				Tankard, from Marlborough House	125
				Reliquary, from Marlborough House	125
				Rich and Poor	128

Vol. I.—No. 8.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

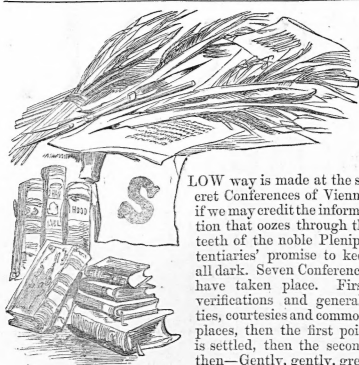
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SCHOOLS OF ART. NO. 4. MICHAEL ANGELO, BY ROBERT FLEURY.

PEN AND PENCIL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.





FORTRESS OF SCHLÜSSELBURG, LAKE LADOGA. (See page 124.)

Then these friends of ours were shut up with our prisoners?—I have seen worse things than that done to our friends in the East. (Laughter.) I have seen natives of the Ionian Islands, British subjects, confined in the Turkish civil gaol in a condition so horrible I would defy the world to produce its like. Scutari was a Heaven to it.

Suppose the *Times*' Fund and the means possessed by yourself had not been available there, what would have been the state of the hospitals?—If the voluntary aid, on which the Government had no right to calculate, had not been there, he could conceive nothing more disastrous than the state in which the hospitals would have been; that was his answer.

Almost everything that was done appears to have been done either on private suggestions or from private charity?—Undoubtedly. There was an utter want of system.

Have you seen the convalescents who were sent from the hospitals to the Crimea?—Yes. Many of them were utterly unfit to go back to the army.

Do you know who sent them back?—He really did not like to say who sent them back. He had never remonstrated on the sub-

ject. He did not like to interfere in a matter purely military. He supposed the men must have been sent back by some military board.

How were the dead from the hospitals buried?—They were often taken to the grave, packed up together, on an araba drawn by oxen. He did not know whose duty it was to superintend the burials; there was very little supervision. He knew one case of a man having been interred, and the order authorizing his burial was not issued till the day afterwards. He had thought it a pity that a party of sick men should be required to stand for hours on the bleak hill, nominally as a firing party for funerals, when they did not fire.

Was there no officer to superintend the landing of the sick?—He had sometimes seen some young medical men attending at the landing-place; but he had often conducted it himself without any one. As a rule, he never saw any one there conducting the landing as if he were an officer. He had seen the sick taken from the boat and laid on the damp pier for a considerable time, to wait till the stretchers came back from the hospital. When there was an arrival of 800 or 900 sick, there was a total want of the means of handling them. The stretchers were of very simple construction—

merely two poles with a piece of sacking between them; any number of them might have been made in Constantinople with the greatest ease.

Dr. ANDREW SMITH was recalled. His evidence was pretty much an amplification of facts elicited on previous examinations. We give the new matter, and only repeat the facts which are more graphically told in the second examination than they were in the first. Witness said he recommended Mr. Ward as purveyor at Scutari in the first instance; but proving inefficient he recommended Mr. Wreford, who was 64 years of age, and the youngest purveyor they had there. Lord Raglan and Lord de Ros wrote letters remonstrating, and thinking it hard to remove a man who had done his duty so well. The chairman and Mr. Layard thought the letters ought to be produced. At first Dr. Smith demurred; but afterwards said he had no objection. They were not produced at the time but it was understood that they would be produced. Regarding the medical comforts or supplies at Scutari during the periods referred to, he could not account for it unless by supposing that the information was incorrect. He had foreseen the difficulties that would arise to the troops from the



BURNING INFECTED CLOTHES IN BALAKLAVA HARBOUR.

construction of the "necessaries" at Scutari. His opinion as to the good condition of the hospitals was founded on the letter of Dr. Reid and the dispenser under him, and on the strength of those two gentlemen he gave an unqualified contradiction to the allegation as to the want of anything in the shape of medical requirements at Scutari, and nothing since had induced him to alter his opinion. There was linen in plenty for all the purposes of the hospital—so that if there were no sheets it was the purveyor's fault. When he said that the hospital at Scutari was in such a state of cleanliness as to require the critical eye of a woman to detect any impurity or impurity, he spoke figuratively. He had returns showing that the number of pieces washed in November was between 14,000 and 15,000; and in December, 23,402. By "pieces," witness meant shirts, blankets, &c. A pair of socks would be two pieces. He thought it decidedly opposed to the public advantage to assist the hospitals by private contributions. In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Dr. Smith said, that if there was not quinine at Bulaklava there was a very good substitute. In the course of his evidence, Dr. Smith digressed to deprecate most vehemently against some portion of the evidence of Mr. Osborne, to the effect that Dr. Spence, who was appointed a member of the Medical Board, was a son-in-law of Dr. Smith's. He said it was incorrect, and not necessary to the evidence.—The Rev. S. G. Osborne then came forward, and disclaimed the slightest wish to prejudge Dr. Smith in the eyes of the committee in making a statement which he believed to be true.

Dr. MENZIES, the deputy-inspector-general of hospitals in the Crimea, was called, and in the course of his evidence stated that the Barrack Hospital was, no doubt, in a filthy state, but he considered its state had been much overdrawn. He never saw the floors covered over with the faces of the patients. He could not help observing the filthy state of the men as he went round the wards, and he told the purveyor to supply everything that was wanted.

Mr. W. H. FLOWER was then examined. He said he went out to the Crimea as assistant surgeon to the 63rd regiment, which embarked from Cork on July 23. The regiment first proceeded to Constantinople, then to Varna, and afterwards accompanied the army to the Crimea. When it embarked it was about 1020 or 1030 strong. During the march from Old Fort they had a small bell tent for hospital purposes, which was insufficient, and most of the sick men were obliged to lie on the ground in the open air. His regiment, with the exception of two nights, was without tents for three weeks. The night dews were very heavy, and the cold severe, which, no doubt, were very prejudicial to the health of the men. There were no means of transport provided for the sick during the march, and they were *obliged to leave a great many men on the road to die*. They might have been saved if they could have taken them with them. Their sickness was mostly cholera and diarrhoea.

A sudden attack of diarrhoea would prevent a man from marching with the weight he had to carry; but that attack might pass off in a few hours, and no doubt many men died in consequence. Regarding the field-hospital, he said the wounded were laid in the sheds of a farm-house, and upon straw outside. Operations were performed upon the straw and on the ground. The tents were in a miserable condition. They were not waterproof even when they were new, and the wet came in upon the side on which the wind

blew. The men were very much crowded, and their clothes were wet, for they generally repaired to the tents after passing a night in the trenches, and they had no means of drying them. Some were so weak that they were quite unable to move for any purpose, and the smells soon became most offensive. No preparations were made for the sick, who had to lie on the bare ground in their wet clothes. Witness was recommended to return home, but the formalities he had to go through were very irksome, and consumed much time. His foot was frostbitten, his tent having been blown down at six o'clock on the 14th of November, and he had to remain exposed to the snow till six o'clock the next morning, with only his blanket and the clothes which he had not taken off for two months. During that night five men died, their deaths being, no doubt, accelerated by the frost.

Dr. MENZIES was recalled, and from the report of his evidence which appears in the morning papers, he seems to have had no clear conception of what his duties were. A member of the committee asked him—

But were you not yourself responsible to Dr. Hall?—I really did not know what my duties were.

The CHAIRMAN: So it seems. (Laughter.)

There were many others who did not know what their duties were either.

We have no doubt our readers will concur in this candid admis-

sion from what they already know (which, by the way, strikes at the very root of all our blundering, not only in the Crimea, but nearer home), and remain satisfied, without wailing through all the incoherent remarks which precede and follow this statement of the Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals. It is a very luminous portion of his evidence this, and is worth remembering.—"I REALLY DID NOT KNOW WHAT MY DUTIES WERE."

The following we must give as reported:—

You say you had so much to do you could not constantly inspect the hospitals, and that you were obliged to trust to your medical subordinates; did they not report the want of things?

No. Not that there was a want of linen and shirts?—No; I knew there was a want of shirts, and on various occasions I ordered the purveyor to provide them.

The CHAIRMAN: When you went through the wards, were not your eyes and nose offended by the filthy state of the men?—They were in a filthy state, and I did tell the purveyor to get shirts, but I believe he found difficulties in purchasing them and other articles.

Do you mean that with money in his hand he found a difficulty in buying shirts in Constantinople?—He told me as much.

It appears that the hospitals were always in want of many essential things, yet on the 26th of October you wrote to Lord Stratford, stating you did not want anything?—Because the purveyor told me so.

Was it your duty, or that of the purveyor, to see that the men had whatever they wanted?—It was my duty.

The purveyor had no right to form any opinion as to what was wanted?—No.

Did any patient ever die for want of sustenance?—I am not aware of it.

The CHAIRMAN: Might any patient have died without your being aware of it?—All I can say is every precaution was taken.

That is not an answer to the question?—I can not think any patient died from neglect of the medical men.

Could any man have died from the want of common necessities without your knowing it?—It is possible, unless I was on the spot.

Is not every man's death, and the cause of death, reported to you?—Yes, in hospital.

Then how can you say a man might die from want of the common necessities of life without your knowing it?—A man might be brought from on board ship and arrive in a dying state.

Did you ever know of a man dying, and from his name being kept on the bed the patient who succeeded him was treated as the dying man?—No; it must have been a mistake of the purveyor, who would have had to provide what was required to bury him. The beds were ticketed, and when a man died it was the duty of the wardmaster to see his name taken away.

Mr. LAYARD: We have evidence of a man dying who said his death was caused by his having been treated in mistake for another?—He had never heard of such a case.

The main point of evidence of Dr. DREMBECK, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, beyond the abundant confirmation of the evidence before given as to the general confusion and neglect and want pervading the whole system, lay in his reply to the question, "Do you think having to keep so many accounts, and fill up so many forms, interferes with the medical duties of the surgeons?"—"Most distinctly: that is decidedly the evil of our whole medical system: we have far too much writing to do."



RUSSIAN PEASANTS AND CART.

THE WAR.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MARCH 6.—The news of the Emperor's death has produced an immense sensation here, and has given rise to the liveliest discussions as to the effect which such an event is likely to produce on our present contest. It is understood that Lord Burghersh was sent into the Russian lines with a flag of truce, to communicate to Prince Menschikoff or General Osten-Sacken the intelligence of his Imperial master's decease; and it is reported that the Russian generals refused to give credence to the statement. The enemy fired very briskly all day, apparently to show that they were not deterred at the news. There is also a report in the camp that General Canrobert has just received information from the French ambassador at Vienna that the Tsar is no more. The Artillery are rather hurt at an imputation which has been thrown, it is supposed, upon the accuracy of their fire on the Russian steamers this morning. The battery which opened on these steamers is the one under the command of Major Strange, and situated about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The smaller steamer, at which the fire was directed, was anchored at the distance of 1700 yards; the larger was 2300 yards off. The battery fired 60 odd rounds, 20 of which were of red-hot shot. One of the first shot struck and disabled the machinery of the small steamer, so that she could not move when her steam was up, and the Russians had to leave her away. Altogether she received, from first to last, eight shots. The larger steamer received three shots before she got under cover. Considering that the fire was "plunging," the ships in motion, and the greatness of the distance, the practice does not seem to have been very discreditable. Our practice on this occasion greatly pleased the French, who are very anxious to see the Tsar. The *Jason* arrived with 300 Turkish labourers and drivers from the Asiatic ports of the sea of Marmora, athletic good-humoured fellows, unlike the soldiery of the Sultan about here.

MARCH 7.—About 100 sick were sent down to Balaklava to-day. The medical service has sustained a loss in the death of Dr. Chilly Pine, for many years in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, and lately acting as principal medical officer of the 2nd Division. His death occurred last night at the residence of Dr. Anderson, in Balaklava, and was mainly owing to disease contracted on service in the East Indies, aided by low fever. Dr. Fenwick, an officer of the 14th Regiment and much loved, also died of fever, to the great regret of all the officers and men.

MARCH 8.—Dr. Pine's remains were this day interred at Balaklava. The whole of the day, however, was spent in the graves, and a number of officers paid his memory the same sad token of respect and esteem. He was an independent, able, and active officer, and no doubt his loss will for a time be severely felt. To-day we went over to Kamiesch to see what the French were doing. The day was worthy of our most genial summer, and the weather was so pleasant that we have been delighted to have numbered it among her children. Between Karanyi, from which we started, there is a wide expanse of undulating, stony, brown steppe, intersected by deep ravines, or by valleys rejoicing in water-courses and patches of green grass. All these water-courses were lined with red breeches belonging to uncommenced Frenchmen, intent on washing their faces or their clothes. As we pass along, a great host of cows comes in sight, with red-breeched drovers poking them on with an unpleasant *vis a tergo* from a bayonet point. They have just been landed; and as one passes on, he sees the ground dotted by the dead bodies or the expiring corpses of the beasts which cannot keep up with the march. Red-breeched butchers are running about among them, anxiously looking for the smallest pretence for slaying them, and killing only those which are thus so far rendering its remains eatable. Plenty of carcasses were lying skinned near a stone enclosure, which served as the head-quarters of the butchers, and were very nasty to look at and to smell; and judging from the appearance of the cattle, they must have been equally disagreeable in another sense. We crossed flocks of sheep which had quite as much of the last of winter about them. It is a mere level of mud; but the sun has baked the mud hard, and the French have erected on its streets of wooden houses all numbered—the odd numbers on one side, the even on the other—after the home fashion. There is a good deal of drunkenness among the soldiery, and as a natural consequence a good deal of disorder. Everything is to be had at Kamiesch, from a cut head to a watch-glass; but all is regulated *en règle*. We were hungry and went to the restaurant. To our horror we were told we could get nothing to eat without an order from the *gendarmérie*. Alas! French not being generally intelligible when spoken thickly and with hiccups, we retired to a trader's shop, who, in consideration of his daring to break the police laws, and of our being English, charged us about 100 per cent. on some cheese and claret which we got to eat at the bakery. The seating ourselves on the wall outside the cavalry picket-house, made an excellent meal in defiance of the authorities. We subsequently ascertained that it is a police regulation that nothing shall be sold to eat or drink after half-past 3 o'clock in the day, and we had arrived just after that hour. The harbour is greatly crowded, but the ships are regularly moored. On the whole, however, except in the general arrangement and police of the place, it did not seem better managed than Balaklava.

MARCH 9.—There was a brisk firing last night, though nothing of consequence occurred. A wing of the 14th Regiment is ordered up to join the Third Division. The *Laon* arrived from Sinope with vegetables and cattle. The *Redan* is firing heavily but unsuccessfully on our new battery. The French poured flights of their new rockets into the town last night: the effect was pretty to look at, but as far as one could learn, no damage was done. 200 sick were sent down yesterday to Balaklava from the front, and 100 were sent down on the 6th.

MARCH 10.—The weather continues fine and mild, though it is a little overcast. The firing towards morning between the Rifles has just ceased. The roads, fields, and plains are now fit for the transport of artillery and provisions. In that respect the enemy may derive perhaps greater advantage than

ourselves. Our siege-works are a kind of Penelope's web; they are always approaching completion, and never (or at least very slowly) attain it. The front of Sebastopol, between English, French, and Russians, looks like a huge graveyard, covered with freshly made mounds of dark earth in all directions. The strenuous assurances that "our fire will most positively open about the end of next week," are received with an incredulous smile. We are overdoing our "positively last nights." It can, however, be no harm to mention that we (the English) have erected a new battery for guns in front of our third trench, before the left-hand attack. The Russians are quite aware of it already, and they have been trying for some days past to shell the work from the *Redan*. The sentries of the enemy are not 200 yards away from the trench of this battery, and occasionally our men shy stones at them; but orders have been issued not to fire on the enemy from this trench: and sentries are always left unmolested. If a man inside the works puts up his head, he is almost certain to be hit by the Russian rifleman, some of whom are first-rate shots. It is difficult to give any detailed description of the works, because the ground is not correctly laid down. The prevailing error is in making the harbour of Sebastopol too straight from east to west. The fact is, that the upper end of the creek turns down towards the southward, and considering the distance from the Carang Bay to Inkerman Valley. When the Russians cut into the French mine the other day, some of the officers of our allies are said to have exclaimed, "Ah, ce sacré Teems [*the Times*] a fait cela!"

Every material for carrying on a siege—guns, carriages, platforms, powder, shot, shell, gabions, fascines, scaling-ladders, is here in abundance. The artillery force is highly respectable and efficient, notwithstanding the small proportion of young gunners. Our engineers, if not quite so numerous as they ought to be, are active and energetic, and our army must now consist of nearly 20,000 bayonets, owing to the great number of men discharged from the hospital here, and returned fit for duty, and to the draughts which have been received. The Light Division some time ago mustered about 2000 men; it now can show 5000 men for duty; but, alas! the regiment contains 10 recruits. With the exception of the Guards, nearly every brigade in the army can muster many more men now than they could have done a month ago. Lieut.-Gen. Pennefather's division (the second) turned out in beautiful order the other day, and the brigade which was formerly led by poor Major-General Adams—the 41st, 47th, and 49th regiments, or of the *Four's*, as it is familiarly called, was almost as well and as strong as it did on the breaking up of the camp near Aladyn. The 30th, 55th, and 95th regiments have scarcely recovered their heavy losses at Alma, Inkerman, and the trenches. The Third Division, commanded by Sir Richard England, is in very good order and is tolerably strong, though some of the nine regiments of which it is composed have suffered severely. The 30th regiments are very much reduced, not more than 100 men, if so many, could be turned out for duty, if the batmen, servants, and campkeepers were left behind. The 44th is a shadow—or rather a ghost of its former self, the 28th and the 44th have also lost considerably, but the Royals present a tolerably good muster-roll. The 13th, 38th, 49th, and 80th Regiments are in good order, and the 10th and 11th, recently in comparison with the regiments named above. The 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, attached to the Light Division, are in excellent order, and notwithstanding Alma and the trenches, they turn out very strong. The 1st Battalion of the same admirable corps, attached to the 4th Division, is equally efficient. With regard to the 4th Division itself, ever since the siege began the trials and dangers of war have affected every regiment in more or less severity, and two of these regiments have almost ceased to exist, so far as the privates and non-commissioned officers are concerned. The losses they sustained at Inkerman, the hard work to which they were subsequently exposed by their position and their distance from supplies, disease, and sickness, the result of privation and over work, have thinned the ranks of this gallant regiment, and the few who are left, but scant justice done to their labours. They are, nevertheless, recovering health and spirits and strength rapidly, and will soon be ready for any work that can be put out for them.

Of all the Guardsmen who were sent down to Scutari to recover from disease or wounds, not more than 60 or 70, we are told, are in such a state of convalescence at this moment as to permit them to join their regiments. The men in Balaklava do better, and the weather has effected a marked improvement in the health of the men in the field hospitals. As to Jack, he is as happy as he will allow himself to be, and as healthy, barring a little touch of scurvy now and then. It is a little out of place perhaps to tell a story about the extraordinary notions Jack has imbibed concerning the ownership of chattels, and the distinctions between *mean* and *mean*, but we can not resist the temptation.—A mild young officer went up the other day to the sailors' camp, which he heard was a very good place to purchase a horse, and on his arrival picked out a likely man, who was gravely chewing the cud of meditation and tobacco beside the suspension-bridge, formed of the staves of casks, which leads across a ravine to their quarters. "Can you tell me where I can get a good horse to buy?" "Ah, you honour, sir, (with his hands clasped, and a'time in yet, and we don't know what we may have this evening, if your honour could wait." "Then you haven't got anything to sell now?" "Ah! how I does wish your honour had a comed up yesterday. We had five regular good uns—harabs, some on 'em was; but they was all bought up by a speculator from Ballyclava. 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"Ah! how I does wish your honour had a comed up yesterday. We had five regular good uns—harabs, some on 'em was; but they was all bought up by a speculator from Ballyclava. So they're all gone, and you honour, sir, (with his hands clasped,

range of 3500 yards have been sent up to the front, and the new batteries will have the heaviest armament which has ever been used in war. We have thrown up detached works at the distances of 600, 800, and 1000 yards from the Russian guns.

It is strange, but true, that the Tartars run away from the commissariat, and the Arabians from the Quartermaster. Are we hard taskmasters? It must be recollected that at first the generals would give no men for escorts, and so the natives escaped the moment they were paid their wages. The muleteers were the offscourings of ten different nations—Italians, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Maltese, Turks, French (very few), Spaniards, Greeks, and Russian deserters from the army of the Danube. The Arabians had the charge of all this force, which equalled two regiments of the line in men and ten regiments of cavalry in animals, and he had only one interpreter and about a dozen Englishmen, quite unsuited for and ignorant of the service they had to perform, to assist him, while for escort service he could only rely on one captain and a company of a Turkish regiment, and a lieutenant and 50 men of Turkish cavalry! This officer had to guard and watch over the whole of the stores of the army and the apparatus of the transport service, to direct the feeding of all the animals and men engaged in it, and to disembark all horses and stores from Constantinople, as well as to distribute them afterwards. Colonel McMurdo, the director-general of the new transport service, will, it is understood, require no less than 12,000 mules and horses. The expense of organizing this transport service will be enormous; but it can readily be saved in the sea service transports, by hunting up a few lazy vessels out of Balaklava. There are some officers here whose lodging alone costs, or has cost, the country at the rate of £22,000 a year, that being about the expense of the vessels in which they have their quarters.

All habits of idleness seem to have been abandoned, or disregarded, by our public men recently. We can solemnly declare that we have not heard one single official statement with respect to any transaction of this expedition which has not contained more or less of error and inaccuracy. Even Mr. Gladstone, in making a statement respecting Captain Christie's recall, committed a strange, and to us an inexplicable mistake, in stating that the vessel in which Captain Christie had reached Malta on his way home to England, but that he was ordered back to stand his trial by court-martial. Now, the fact is, Captain Christie never left his post at Balaklava for one moment, and that he is here at present, so that he could not have been in Malta, and consequently could not have been ordered back. Then again Lord Palmerston, in his latest indignation, by his most extraordinary and uncalculated insult to the commissariat and medical officers of the army, by declaring they did not belong to the aristocracy or to the gentry of the country. The construction placed on that declaration by those officers is, that Lord Palmerston thinks they are not "gentlemen," and that they do not belong to the class called "gentry."

OUR ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

Deaths during February—
Number killed by the enemy 6
Died in Camp 1407
Died in Scutari and hospitals on Bosphorus . . . 660
Total 2073

THE NAVIES AT THE TRENCHES.

The public will learn with satisfaction that the main object of the Crimean Railway expedition is already completed, and that the munitions of war are now being conveyed direct from Balaklava to the trenches. It is needless to say how vast a remission of toil to the overtaxed strength of the troops is thus effected, and with what increase of vigour and animation they now address themselves to the legitimate prosecution of the business of the siege, without the exhaustion consequent on labours wholly alien to those of an ordinary military nature. Moreover, the line is now laid and worked from Balaklava to the front, and the top of the steep incline littered by horses, but at the date of the last advices the engine had begun to supersede animal power, which was gladly used for other purposes. Thanks to the agency of the railway, we have now begun to reciprocate the services the French had bestowed upon us, and to supply them with quantities of but and hospital timber had been forwarded as long ago as the 10th, and such aid was highly appreciated by our allies, who are enthusiastic in their admiration of the systematized application and endurance of the navies, and delighted by the methodical order and regularity that prevail through all the arrangements of the corps. This recognition on the part of the French is the more remarkable as they themselves now are, and have all along been, well provided with horses and other means of transport. The branch to the opposite side of the harbour has some time been completed, and available for removing the heavy guns and mortars on the Diamond wharf, and by rendering both sides of the harbour available is of the greatest utility. The issue department of the Commissariat for fuel and barley has for some time been removed from Balaklava to Kadikoi, where the navies had likewise constituted a proper depot and platform, with the requisite sheds and conveniences. Of the assistance which the railway corps are to the Commissariat, and of the immensity of the operations of the latter department, some idea may be formed when it is stated that by the time the Quartermaster General has adopted this course, especially as to the issue of food in the camp, which would save the men the necessity of coming all the distance to the town for provisions, and marching back with them. As further instances of the miscellaneous utility of the navies, it may be mentioned that the Naval Brigade, having short of water, the well-sinkers belonging to the railway corps had been set to bore to obtain water in the neighbourhood of the camp, and it was expected that their researches would be speedily efficacious. The linealms continue in full operation, and no more were being in course of construction near the Third Division

in the front. The washing place for the hospital had likewise been completed, and altogether the whole sphere embraced in or influenced by the operations of the railway corps was assuming an aspect in every way the reverse of what had prevailed a very short time ago. As late as the 17th, the date of the most recent advices we are now quoting from, the weather had been occasionally extremely warm and enervating, and the navies had begun to complain of a degree of lassitude which they had never experienced in England, even when the thermometer had ranged considerably higher. This naturally begets alarm as to health, when the heat shall have really begun to act upon the prodigious area now affected by the process of animal decomposition of all kinds going on within several miles of the British position on either side, and proportionate anxiety is beginning to be felt for the arrival in the Crimea of Mr. Rawlinson, the engineer of the sanitary commission, whose preliminary labours are so indispensable to the beneficial exercise of the skill of his medical colleagues—Drs. Sutherland and Gavin.

Mr. Wilson, one of the inspectors of nuisances, is stationed at Scutari, and has about 20 Turks and Greeks employed under him as scavengers. Lord W. Paulet was to have given him an interpreter, but at present it is amusing to hear him directing in English, not one word of which is understood by his squad, who, nevertheless, manage to get on very effectively.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 28.—Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his lordship by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MARCH 13.—My Lord.—The enemy commenced working upon the mounds in front of the tower of Malakoff on the night of Friday; but the nature of the work, from the thickness of the atmosphere, could not be distinguished.

Great progress, however, had been perceived on Sunday, and that night a strong working party of the British troops were occupied in constructing a parapet from the railway to the point of our right attack, with a view to form a junction with the corresponding parallel to be made on their side by the French, who began it on the following evening; and much was done to forward the operation before daylight this morning, and it is hoped that the object will be completed to-morrow.

The weather is generally fine in the early part of the day, but towards evening heavy sea fogs come rolling in, and wholly obscure the view of the place.

The enemy have shelled our batteries and some Cosacks on the heights above Balaklava, and towards Kamara, probably with a view to interrupt the French and English wood-cutting parties, for the construction of gabions, in the immediate neighbourhood; but the allied detachments have not been obliged to discontinue their work.

I enclose a return of casualties to the 10th instant.

The Lord Panmure, &c. I have, &c. RAGLAN.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MARCH 17.—My Lord.—The progress of the parallel, which I reported to your lordship in my despatch of the 15th instant (No. 205), has not been as rapid as was anticipated, the ground being extremely rocky, and the difficulty of procuring cover consequently excessive, and rendering it almost impossible to carry on the operation during the day.

Both the English and the French have now, however, succeeded in establishing the communication, and the return of our Majesty's troops have not been assailed; but our allies have been kept constantly in action, and they have succeeded in driving the enemy from the rifle pits, in which they had established themselves in their immediate front, with distinguished gallantry and great success. They, however, have sustained some loss, though not equal to that which they have inflicted upon their opponents.

A steady fire has been maintained upon the mamelon in the occupation of the enemy, from the guns in our right attack; and the practice of both the navy and the artillery has been conspicuously good, and reflects the highest credit on those branches of her Majesty's service.

Although no positive attack had been directed against our works, our approaches are carried so close to the enemy, that the casualties are greater than they have lately been, as your lordship will be concerned to remark in examining the return. I have the honour to enclose; and it is my painful duty to announce to your lordship the death of Captain Craigie, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal and devotion to the service could not be surpassed, and who was killed on the 15th, after he had been relieved from the trenches, and was on his way to the Engineer Park, by a splinter from a shell, which burst close to him.

I have the honour to report the arrival of Lieut.-General Simpson, who joined my head-quarters yesterday; and that of Sir John Manners, K.C.B., who reached Balaklava a few days before.—I have, &c. RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

The following are the casualties referred to in Lord Raglan's despatches.—
Officers.—Killed, 1; wounded, 13 and 15.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates killed from 9th to 15th of March, 1855, inclusive, 8.

LATEST NEWS.

Letters from the Crimea of the 17th announce that Omer Pasha arrived at the camp of the allies on the 12th.

On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their batteries on the heights of Balaklava.

The English, assisted by General Vinoy, routed them.

On the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, and were driven back with great loss.

On the 15th of March the alliance was signed between Sardinia and the Ottoman Porte.

Preparations were being made for the reception of the Emperor Napoleon.

PERA, MARCH 19.—In the night, between the 16th and 17th instant, our troops carried a line of ambuscade occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. The Russians, at the same time, made a sortie on our extreme left. It was vigorously repulsed. The enemy had 50 men disabled, and retired in disorder.

Advices from Odessa of the 21st inst., through Vienna, state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintain the position they had taken on Mount Sapouno on the 24th of February, from which their guns play on the French lines of attack, and upon part of the camp.

PARIS, MARCH 25.—The Government have just received a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert, in which he states that in 48 hours from the time at which he wrote the bombardment of Sebastopol would commence.

The *Banshee*, coming from the Crimea, brings the news of the death of Prince Menschikoff.

Vely Pasha is appointed Governor of Candia.

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg publishes a fanatical

appeal to the Russian people to rise in arms for the defence of the orthodox church. It calls upon the clergy to exert their flocks to fight for the good cause, and to impress upon them that the present war is the ancient war "of the Prince of Darkness against the Kingdom of Christ." It concludes with a prayer to the Almighty to aid those who fall in the field of battle for the good cause at once into the Kingdom of Heaven.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

DEAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The ships of the advanced squadron have weighed and proceeded for the Baltic, consisting of the *Imperieuse*, *Euryalus*, *Argonaut*, *Cassiope*, *Terrar*, *Conflict*, *Desperate*, *Zulu*, and the *Albatross*. Rear-Admiral Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, on Wednesday re-toiled his flag on board the *Duke of Wellington*.

The following is the position of the fleet as now moored (including the ships on the eve of taking up their berth), viewed from the Platform Battery, Portsmouth:—

Falcon 14	Basilisk 6	James Watt 91
Cruiser 14	Odin 16	Dragoon 84
Ariel 9	St. George 120	Neptune 120
Centaur 6	Royal George 102	Calcutta 84
Yulore 81	Majestic 81	Cressy 81
Gorgon 6	Exmouth 91	Duke of Wellington 131
Driver 6	Nile 91	Caspar 91
Bullfinch 6	Alax 60	Edinburgh 60
Magicienne 16	Hogue 60	Hastings 60
Geyser 6	Blenheim 60	Pembroke 60

The *James Watt*, 91 (of which we gave an engraving in our last number), was expected to be ready to join the fleet on Thursday.

Recruiting for the Commissariat Land Transport Corps, and the Waggon Companies, already commenced, and is being enlisted, a large number of whom have embarked for the seat of war, and the remainder are being drilled.

Interesting experiments with a newly-invented expanding shot have been made at Shoeburyness, where a common round 3lb. shot required 3lb. of powder to project it the ordinary distance, a 16lb. expanding ball, fired from the same bore with a charge of from 3lb. to 2lb., went from 273 to 744 yards farther, and, with a gun of sufficient weight of metal to allow a full charge of powder, from 1200 to 1500 yards beyond the distance reached by the common round shot.

During the past week the peak of the 72nd Highlanders, in Kilkenny, has been strengthened by upwards of 80 men.

On Wednesday a large number of Militia ordinary rifles, revolvers, and cavalry sabres, accoutrements, tents, picket posts, hospital beds and bedsteads, blankets, sheets, saddlery, and 5000 regimental tube coats were shipped by the *Weymouth* to the Crimea.

The annual changes of quarters of the household troops will take place on the 4th of April. The Royal Horse Guards (Blue), will march from the Royal Barracks, Windsor, to Regent's Park Barracks, and the latter will march from Regent's Park Barracks to Knightsbridge, and the 2nd Life Guards from Knightsbridge Barracks to Windsor.

On Wednesday from the seat of war, a *Weymouth* steamship last week in the *Alps* steamer, were located in the old hospital until Monday, when they left for Chatham invalid depot, with the exception of six, who were taken to the garrison new hospital.

EUPATORIA.

The accounts received from Eupatoria during the week supply some amusing incidents respecting the military promenades of the Turks. Up to the time of the last attack the Russians seemed bent on this harmless amusement; since then the Turks appear to have acquired the taste from their enemies. They go through their manoeuvres as regularly as clock-work, twice a day—in the morning and evening—and always at the same hour. They begin by going out always at the same door, make a parade, and march in front of the Turkish cavalry, and in true Homeric style, as they so often approach, mount leisurely and retire quietly behind the mound towards their reserve, which having already perceived, the Turks come up and form while the videttes are retiring. The Turkish cavalry now rides up in a gallop to the mound, both parties looking at each other at the same time, and then the commencement of the fight between Viola and Sir Andrew Aguechev. When one party advances the other retires, and vice versa. The Russians deploy in line and throw out skirmishers, while the Turks and Tatars make flank movements and all kinds of unintelligible volleys. The two companies of the 2nd Regiment of Redifis, the Turks go towards the second mound, where the whole thing begins over again. During one of these evolutions a characteristic incident occurred. A Polish officer, who served in the Russian army, and who knows well the Russian soldier, role in front of the Turkish cavalry, and in true Homeric style, challenged the Russian cavalry to come on. The answer was a torrent of abuse from one of the skirmishers in advance of the Russian line. The officer, adopting the Russian style of command, replied by an energetic exclamation, saying, "You are that vidette who dare to speak on an officer who knows the Russian soldier, in the most humble manner, answered, "Beg your pardon, sir; I did not know you were an officer." Two days after the above took place, viz. the 5th of March, it was decided that a reconnaissance should be made on a somewhat larger scale, and that three squadrons of regular cavalry, two of them of the 2nd Regiment of Redifis—called Hadji Ali, because it has made the pilgrimage to Mecca—and the third a squadron of Redifis of the 2nd Regiment of Guards, about 30 Bashibazouks, and 150 mounted Tatars, went out under the command of Skander Beg.

The Russian videttes occupy a number of mounds, running nearly parallel with those occupied by the Turkish videttes. These three mounds, one on the left, and two about the centre of the lines, are the scene of the daily excursions. Beyond them the Russian line of videttes falls back towards the little lake to the north of the town. For the purpose of the Russian videttes a squadron of Hussars on white horses appeared sometimes towards the left. From the daily excursions of the Turkish cavalry, these forces and their respective positions were tolerably well known. On this Skander Beg built his plan, and sent the two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment to the right, in order to keep in check the squadron of Lancers, while he himself with the remaining squadron of Redifis, the Bashibazouks, and the Tatars, advanced towards the two mounds in the centre, the Tatars, armed as usual on the main gun, but before their reserves could come up, Skander Beg gave the order to charge; and Tatars, Bashibazouks, and Redifis, went off pell-mell to catch the Cosacks; who, keeping their skirmishing line, made a prodigious retreat towards their rear, which they were advancing in full speed. Both parties kept up a brisk fire, and the Turks were already in the midst of the retiring main guard, when the Russian reserves came up. Skander Beg, seeing this, commanded a charge against them, and himself at their head, armed with his accustomed courage, but he was only his fingers. Four Bashibazouks, six Redifis, and one Tatar are lost.

About 2300 yards from the mounds where the charge took place the Turkish cavalry at last halted and formed. Skander Beg, notwithstanding his wounds, which were copiously bleeding, wanted to remain and return to the charge, and when he was



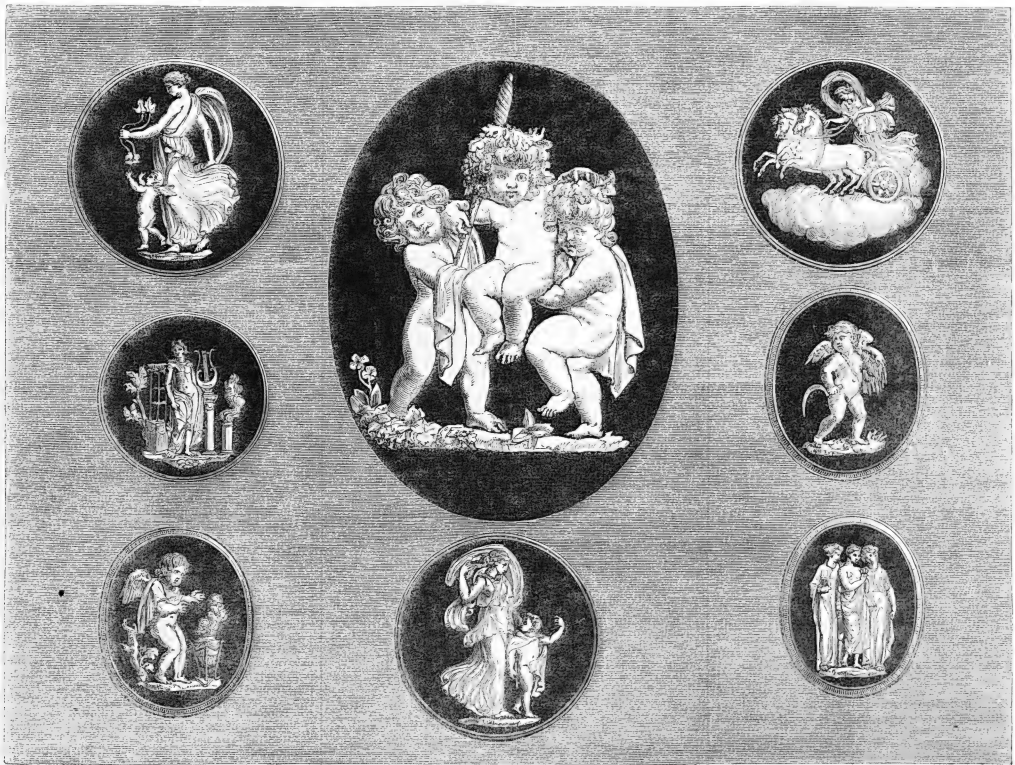
THE TRENCHES.—TATAR WATER-CARRIER AND SAPPERS AND MINERS OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

PEN & PENCIL





MARECHAL-DES-LOGIS (CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE) AND TATAR DRIVER.



CAMEO MEDALLIONS, FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

SCHOOLS OF ART, No. 4.—MICHAEL ANGELO.
BY ROBERT FLEURY.

We this week engrave one of the numerous compositions of a living French painter, Robert Fleury.—Michael Angelo contemplating his work. Fleury's pictures are characterized by simplicity of design, much sentiment, and great power of colouring; and are also remarkable for their continual relation to some high purpose, whether of poetry or in defence of the victims of oppression. Among the latter class we may name his pictures of "the Inquisition," "the Burning of the Quarantine Jail, in the Middle Ages," "Doge Marino Faliero," and "Amboise Paré." (See page 113.)

THE FORTRESS OF SCHLUSSELBURG.

The fortress of Schlüsselburg is situated on Catherine Island, at the entrance of the River Neva from the Lake Ladoga, and its guns command both banks. The town of Schlüsselburg is situated on the left bank of the Neva. It was founded by the Russian Grand Duke George Danilovitch in 1524, but it frequently changed masters, sometimes being taken by the Swedes, till Peter the Great finally conquered it in 1702. Since this part of Russia has ceased to be the theatre of war, the fortress has been used as a state prison. (See page 116.)

MOOR PARK, SURREY.

It will scarcely be in the memory of all that Moor Park, an engraving of which we present to our readers, is a place of more than ordinary interest for its political and literary associations. It was the favourite residence of the celebrated Sir Wm. Temple. Here he entertained the Prince of Orange, and here his illustrious relative, Swift, passed many years of his life as Temple's secretary, and became acquainted with Stella, Lady Giffard's waiting-woman. This latter circumstance alone excites an interest in Moor Park. Close to the house is, rather a steep hill, which the young student made a practice of ascending every two hours for exercise. There is a small cottage adjoining the park, where Swift spent his hours of retirement. Sir Wm. Temple purchased the property in 1680, and died in 1698; it was then sold to a London merchant, and now is in the possession of Dr. Lane, of Ealing,

burgh, who has converted it into a hydropathic establishment. Moor Park is charmingly situated on a gentle eminence in the valley of the Wey, somewhat more than a mile from Farnham, a station of the South Western Railway.

The house is a little changed since the days of Swift and Temple; but the grounds remain unaltered, and the curious may still see the sun-dial beneath which Temple's heart lies buried in a silver urn; his favourite garden, with the apricot trees he rendered so famous; and the Dutch canal, with its long walls of solid masonry, which he had made within view of the house.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE CURIOSITIES.

Cameo Medallions, in old Wedgwood ware. The large oval medallion, representing Cupids, &c., is from the design of Flaxman.

The Bellows are in carved wood, of Italian cinque cento work—date about 1560. The design is attributed, though on insufficient grounds, to Benvenuto Cellini.

The Tankard in embossed pewter is old German work—date about 1620; probably belonging to a guild, or amatory club.

The chalice, or reliquary, is in gilt wood, and was brought from the Franciscan convent at Constance. Its date is of the 15th century. It is said originally to have contained the body of St. Boniface; tradition likewise relates that the coffer was used as a building-box on the occasion of the election of Pope Martin V., at the great council of Constance, held in 1418 (and the only Pope ever elected by a general assembly of the priesthood), in support of their ancient parliament. Labels, bearing the names of the five nations who took part in the election, are affixed to the lid, each label being supposed to correspond to a partition in the box, by which a space was allotted to each nation separately. Unluckily, however, no traces of such partitions are visible, and the date of the chalice is some sixty or seventy years more recent than the council of Constance. The tradition, however, as applied to this illustrious chalice is of considerable antiquity, the inscriptions before referred to being undeniably of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is decorated with numerous bas-reliefs, representing the principal events in the life of Christ, executed in a vigorous and characteristic style, resembling considerably that of Wolgemuth, the master of Albert Dürer.

THEATRES AND MUSIC.

The chief theatrical incident of the week is the announcement by Mr Charles Mathews of his retiring from management, after seven years and a half of his honours and responsibilities. We trust that he will be able, by playing under other managers, to realize for himself an income commensurate with his talents, and thus be saved from embarrassments, the public exhibition of which has seriously interfered with the hearty and universal approbation his ability would otherwise have secured him.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert of the season took place at the Hanover Square Rooms on Sunday. The programme consisted of Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," finely played and encored; Cherubini's famous "O salutaris Hostia," beautifully sung by Mrs. Lockey; a Concerto by Mendelssohn for the violin, played by Mr. Blagrove; a selection from Herr Wagner's opera "Lohengrin," and Beethoven's Choral Symphony, No. 9. The chief interest of the evening centered in Herr Wagner, on trial both as composer and conductor. The pieces selected from his



MOOR PARK, SURREY.



BELLOWS, FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

opera were, an instrumental introduction, bridal procession, wedding music, and euphonia. The music is unquestionably clever and brilliant, and in the most modern German style, but we could discover nothing in it worthy to be called great; nothing that we could recognize as fit in advance of preceding masters. Herr Wagner shows by his conducting that he is a thoughtful, intelligent, and appreciating musician, and these qualities are apparent in his compositions. He differs frequently from M. Costa in his readings, sometimes we think with advantage; but of course it will require time to familiarize both band and audience with the peculiarities of the new conductor.

Exeter Hall was thoroughly filled on Tuesday evening at the concert given by Mr. MITCHELL, of Sir H. R. Bishop's COBBERED MUSIC. The selection consisted of most of the pieces we have noticed as produced at the Afternoon Concerts, with the addition of some songs sung by Miss Birch and Mr. Sims Reeves, and choruses by 200 voices. Sir Henry presided at the pianoforte during the first part, the leaves being turned over for him by Mr. Longhurst, the Master Longhurst of "My Pretty Page." The execution throughout was good, and the encores numerous. We are glad to see that a second concert is to be given in the same hall on Monday, April 16; and that the Afternoon Concerts are to be resumed after Easter.

Mr. G. SALAMAN delivered the second of his very interesting Lectures on the Pianoforte and its predecessors at the Hanover Square Rooms on Tuesday. Commencing with its invention by Cristofori, who had manufactured three in 1711, he described its long struggle for existence, followed at length by complete victory over all its rivals; Messrs. Kirkman having made their last harpsichord in the year 1800. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and models of the "grand action" of some of the principal makers, and by specimens of the compositions of Haydn, Steibelt, Weber, and Mendelssohn, admirably played by Mr. Salaman.

The NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY gave its second concert at Exeter Hall on Wednesday. The performance was for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and it is said that the sale of tickets has produced £200 in aid of its funds.

The fourth and last of Mr. ELLA'S MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS was held on Thursday at Willis's Rooms. The pieces performed were, a Quartet by Moule in A minor, Op. 44, No. 8, played by the composer, with Messrs. Godrie, Hill, and Patti; a Trio, by Schubert, in B flat, Op. 99, No. 1; Beethoven's Quartet, No. 6, Op. 18, in which Ernst took the first violin; a Solo on the violoncello, by Patti; and a Duet for two pianofortes on the "Cigars" March in Weber's "Preciosa," admirably played by Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Herr Bauer. This ended a delightful series of concerts, in which the selection has been excellent, and the execution such as to make it difficult to avoid the constant use of superlatives.

The performance of the "Cretion" at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday the

22nd, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, calls for no special remark. The music is of course known by all the executants, and went very well. The solo vocalists were Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, who did not this time disappoint the audience and Mr. Weiss.

On Friday, the 23rd, the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY performed Mendelssohn's "Logesang" and Mozart's "Requiem;" two beautiful works, in very different styles, but forming together a most delightful evening's entertainment.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA season is advertised to commence at Covent Garden on the 10th of April, but no particulars have yet been announced.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels announces that Mlle. Rachel, whose intended departure for the United States was mentioned some time since, is compelled to give up her project. According to the letter in question, the Minister of State did not wish that Paris, at a moment when all the world will be flocking to it, should lose one of its brightest ornaments. He has used his authority to retain her in France, as he has the power of doing, by the decree of the Emperor Napoleon I., from Moscow, in which it is said that every *sociétaire* of the Théâtre Français on entering shall engage to play for twenty years, and after that period may retire. The twenty years date from the first *début*, just before the admission takes place. As Mlle. Rachel made her first appearance on the 12th June, 1838, she belongs to the company until the 11th June, 1858.

The *Silence*, in an article which looks like a *communiqué* from the lady herself, says it is true that the government has, if it pleases, prevent Mlle. Rachel from accepting her American engagement, but it cannot compel her to play any more in Paris, and she is determined not to do so. She feels her health failing, and having many relatives, besides children of her own, she wishes to make a final effort to ensure a provision for them. She thinks her long services at the Français entitle her to expect a slight indulgence, particularly since, if the Minister insists upon the letter of the law, he will simply prevent her from gaining the 1,200,000 francs which are offered her in America, her resolution not to appear again on the metropolitan boards being irrevocable. Perhaps the Minister thinks that ladies' resolutions are always liable to be changed.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

The *Abon Hiason Polka*, composed and arranged for the pianoforte, with cornet accompaniment *ad lib.*, by Herr Reil (Jewell and Letchford), was composed for Mr. Talford's burlesque at the St. James's Theatre. It is pretty, and the arrangement is easy.

Souris, Song of Princes, written by J. H. Jewell, composed by J. G. Birch (Jewell and Letchford), is a sacred song for a low voice, with nothing remarkable in the words, and somewhat too much of modulation in the music.

Richard the Third Quadrille, composed by B. Isaacson, with cornet accompaniment (Jewell and Letchford).—Except in the frontispiece—the tent-scene, as represented at the Princess's Theatre, where Mr. Isaacson is the leader of the band—we do not see the connexion between these Quadrilles and the title; however, they are lively and pleasant, and "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Souvenirs de Verdi, Trois Fantaisies pour piano, by W. C. Filby (Jewell and Letchford).—We have reviewed No. 1, consisting of four or five of the most favourite airs from "Rigoletto"; and as they are fingered throughout, they will be found useful as well as agreeable.

Lord Raglan's Grand March, for the pianoforte, by Gustave le Due (Jewell and Letchford).—We do not know whether this composition is a favourite with Lord Raglan, and played when he does not march; but if it has not yet been tried, M. Gustave le Due deserves credit for his endeavour to inspire his Lordship to a little activity, though we fear this attempt will not be successful.

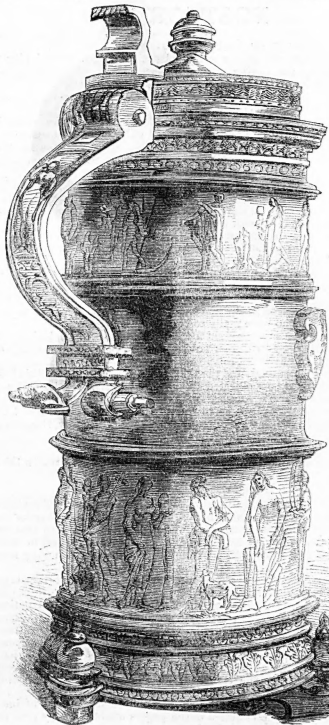
INTERVIEW WITH A SPIRIT.

Of course our story is American; it is only on the other side of the Atlantic that they can manage to "call spirits" from the other world, and that the spirits come whenever they are called. A certain Judge Edmonds, a Dr. Dexter (M.D.), and a friend, asked a murderer, "hanged last winter," to spend the evening with them. He came directly, but being "an undeveloped spirit" behaved very badly; struggling, pitching pencil and paper about the room, and shying the looks at the heads of his worthy hosts. At last he wrote, as an undeveloped spirit would, in large coarse letters, filling a whole page of paper—

You are smart men. Don't you think you will do great things? Who are you, Judge E., and who are you, Dr. D., and what fool is that asleep on the lounge? Go to the Devil.

The doctor, then said: You have chosen of your own accord to come here, and now you must tell us who you are, and what you have come for. This I demand in the name of God, and you must obey.

The contortions and violence of gesture were renewed and augmented. The looks, paper, and pencil, were repeatedly thrown at me with great



TANKARD, FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

violence; his fist was doubled and thrust out toward me, as if he wanted to strike me, and once or twice he looked at me with a concentrated feeling of hate and defiance. I sat by the table opposite to the Doctor, leaning my arms upon it, looking him steadily in the face, and saying to him several times—It is no use struggling. You must obey. After some time, and with many interruptions, he wrote:—

I have been around and somewhat near you for a day or two. My name is—

As soon as the name was given, I recognised him as one of the last ones whom I had tried for murder. He had been a short, burly English sailor, who, without any provocation, had cruelly killed a policeman with a cart-rung, beating him with it even after he was dead.

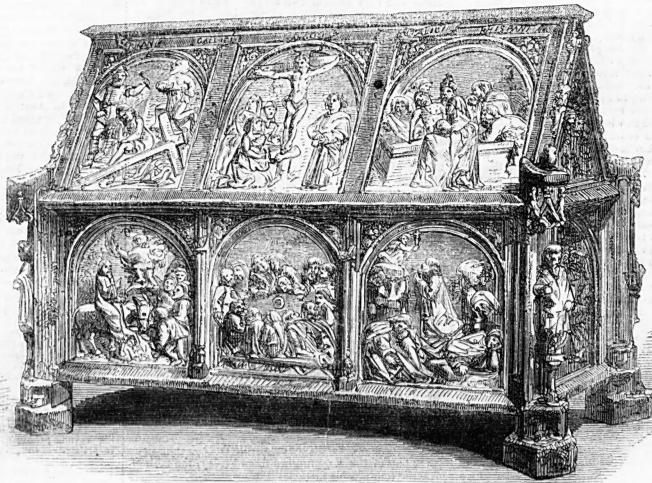
A very unedifying conversation ensued, interspersed with oaths and struggles, and ending with an invitation for the morrow. "It was altogether a very extraordinary manifestation," says the judge, who himself furnishes the story, with the long dialogue verbatim. On the next night there was a larger party to meet "the undeveloped." He came, shook hands with his judge so heartily that the judge "did not recover from the effect for several months," swore, talked loudly, or rather wrote largely, for the conversation was all by writing (whether he had learned to write before or after his execution not being stated); went on for some time altogether as one would expect from a low sailor; but won over at last by the gentleness of his entertainers, was persuaded to apologize for his bad language to the present company, and to express contrition for his wicked life, and favoured them with a description of his abiding place of torment, which we have too much respect for our readers to lay before them. But we give so much of this latest transatlantic folly, called *spiritism*, as a specimen of what Brother Jonathan can do in the mysterious line, when he follows in footsteps more ridiculous than even those of Devonshire notoriety.

LEGAL IRRESPONSIBILITY OF A WIFE.

—In a trial which came on at the Durham Assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Baron Parker, for an infamous garrote robbery perpetrated by a man named Arthur Bunting, with the assistance of his wife—who engaged the attention of the victim while her husband came up from behind and throttled him—the wife was acquitted; not because there was the slightest doubt of her guilt, but by operation of that maxim of law which makes a wife acting under her husband's direction irresponsible for her own acts. The man was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

AFTER AN ACCIDENT the other day on one of the American railways an Irishman was found among the rubbish of a broken car, knocked into insensibility. He was taken to a neighbouring house, where he soon after returned to consciousness. The first words he uttered were: "By the powers! an' wasn't it a know Nothing I was for a few moments, gentlemen?" The ludicrous remark dissipated for the time being the gloom occasioned by the disaster.

LORD DUNDONALD, in a letter to the *Times*, declares his intention, without further delay, to communicate to the "wise and energetic ally" of England the means of sparing the British army and insuring that of France, by the speedy destruction of the defences of Sebastopol. He has offered to annihilate the fortresses in the Baltic.



REFECTORY, FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

The Bishop of Exeter presented petitions from several places praying for the closing of public-houses on the Sabbath-day.—Lord SHAFTESBURY presented others to the same effect.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Intramural Burials Bill (Ireland).

The Bishop of Exeter opposed the measure, on the ground, that by it the Lord Lieutenant would be empowered to close all burial-grounds in cities and towns, while no substitutes for the places closed were provided. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of LONDON occurred in the general view taken by the Right Rev. Prelate, and enlarged on the disgraceful scenes which take place in the burial-grounds of the metropolis, in consequence of the present state of the law.

Lord MONTAGUE considered the measure defective, and would suggest that legislation on the subject be suspended until further investigation should be made.

Earl GREY, in reference to the observations of the Bishop of London, suggested that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the abuses which were said to exist in respect of the burial of the dead in the neighbourhood of London, and to report the parties who were really to blame.

Lord REDDESDALE thought the matter called for further legislation. The Bishop of Exeter having withdrawn his amendment, the bill was read a second time.

Lord PAMMURE moved the third reading of the Irish Militia Bill. Lord WICKLOW objected to the haste with which the bill was pressed forward.

A discussion ensued as to recruiting the regiments of the Line from the Militia in which Lords ELLENBOROUGH, GREY, PAMMURE, and HARDWICKE took part.

The third reading of the bill was then postponed.

The Despatch of Business (Chancery) Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

Mr. FOX presented a petition, signed by the mayor and corporation and 7000 respectable inhabitants of Oldham, praying for the repeal of the Sunday Beer bill. The petitioners alleged that the restrictions imposed by that act increased drunkenness in week days, and prevented the sale of beer in factories from taking their accustomed innocent recreations on Sundays.

Several petitions were presented for one uniform rate of postage for all printed matter.

Mr. F. SCOTT moved an address for copies of the instructions relative to the attack on Odessa given to the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and Black seas; and copies of, or extracts from, all correspondence relating thereto. The hon. gentleman entered at some length upon the reasons why Odessa should have been attacked, and complained that the army was at present costing the country the enormous sum of £111,000 a day, while Sebastopol stood firmer than ever.

Sir C. WOOD resisted the motion on the old ground of inexpediency. The production of the papers might possibly give the Russians some information as to our naval tactics.—Mr. SCOTT submissively withdrew his motion.

Lord LUCAN's case was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. H. BERKELEY, who moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to order an inquiry by court-martial on Lieutenant-General the Earl of LUCAN for ordering a charge of the Light Cavalry at the battle of Balaklava. The object of the motion, he said, was to ascertain the cause of the destruction of 300 as gallant men as ever drew sword or put foot in stirrup, who appeared to have been killed by a charge of the Light Cavalry at the battle of Balaklava. He had no animosity or personal feeling in this matter; he had no charge to make against the honour or courage of Lord LUCAN; he would admit both to be undoubted, but he would call for an inquiry to be held, and this was the only course he could take to obtain it. He then proceeded to detail the particulars of the battle of Balaklava and the order issued by Lord Raglan, observing that the more that order was analyzed the clearer did Lord Raglan's intentions become. In the first place, the order was given to charge by Lord Raglan, but to follow and try to prevent the enemy from carrying away the guns. The mode of doing this was left entirely to Lord LUCAN. The order could not apply to a stationary force, and the permission to send for a troop of artillery showed further the real intention of Lord Raglan, the fact was, Mr. Berkeley said, that Lord LUCAN was ordered to do one thing, the necessity for which had passed away, and, on his own responsibility, he did another, and that the worst thing he could have done. He then related the transmission of the order to Lord Cardigan (upon whose military character he pronounced a high eulogium) the denials of Lord Cardigan upon the receipt of the order, who pointed out the desperate nature of the attack; and the fatal issue of the charge. In conclusion, he submitted to the House that he had made out a case for inquiry, which Lord LUCAN himself gallantly denied; and, if he could justify himself, a court-martial was the proper place.

Lord ELCHO seconded the motion, observing that Lord LUCAN courted inquiry into his conduct, and he (Lord Elcho) was never more firmly convinced of anything than that Lord LUCAN was a grossly wronged and injured man. Referring to the words of the order, he had heard, he said, what it did not mean, but he had never heard what it did mean; and he asked in what position Lord LUCAN would now be had he disobeyed the order? He adverted to the conduct of Lord LUCAN prior to the battle of Balaklava, and to the circumstances connected with his recall, and then examined the grounds upon which a court-martial had been refused. In considering the objection founded upon precedent, he referred to the parallel case of Lord George Sackville, who commanded the British cavalry at the battle of Minden; and, on the other hand, he justified this motion by appealing to a variety of precedents.

Mr. C. VILLIERS (Judge-Advocate) said he took issue with the mover and seconder upon the question as to Lord LUCAN's right to inquiry in this matter. This did not come under the character of an original motion, but of an appeal from a decision given by the Crown, by the advice of the competent authorities. The question might have been raised in another form; but it had been raised upon the precise point decided by the authorities, with a perfect knowledge that it had been already decided, and of what were the reasons assigned for the refusal of a court-martial. He briefly stated the case which had been submitted to the legal authorities, and the reasons for refusing inquiry. No officer, he observed, had a right to insist upon a court-martial; an officer might be dismissed without reason assigned. In Lord LUCAN's case, if a court-martial had been granted, it would have been a mockery, if he had been continued to be employed after the offence; and whereas officers have been overlooked, it is a good legal bar to any proceeding against a party, who could not be subjected to a court-martial for the offence so overlooked. Independent of this legal objection, the inquiry would be inexpedient. It could not be instituted at home, and it was obvious that it must be deferred until the war was over. The whole question was whether Lord Raglan had exercised his discretion wisely. Lord Raglan did not complain of Lord LUCAN; he said that in the particular charge in question he had miscon-

ceived his order. Commanders-in-chief must be invested with very large discretion, and if Lord Raglan had exercised his discretion unworthily, Lord LUCAN was not to be blamed.

Mr. FENYCK defended Lord LUCAN, contending that the order in question was positive, and left him no discretion whatever.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE opposed the motion, arguing that this was not a case in which the House of Commons, with a proper regard to its own dignity and the prerogative of the Crown, could interfere.

Captain BELLEW likewise should vote against the motion, because the House had no right to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown. He thought that Lord LUCAN, as a soldier, had been very hardly treated.

Colonel DUNNE denied the correctness of the Judge-Advocate's law.

Colonel SITHORP passed an eulogium on the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Mr. DISRAELI hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division. Although he sympathized with the feelings of Lord LUCAN, whose qualities entitled him to public respect, the House, in regard to this motion, must, he said, look to its nature. If there had been a denial of justice, it would be the duty of the House to consider the case; but he could not conceive that this was a case in which it ought to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown. There was one point upon which, he thought, the House of Commons had a right to complain—namely, that when the thanks of the House were voted to this gallant officer the Minister of War was not to be asked to give up his opinion, and his opinion in recalling him in disgrace. Either this was not acting fairly to the House of Commons, or it was acting unjustly towards Lord LUCAN. He did not think the motion was one which the House ought to sanction.

Lord FAIRFAX observed that nothing had passed in the debate which could be considered as casting any imputation upon the military character of Lord LUCAN. The House ought not to forget that the command of the army was by the Constitution vested in the Crown, and if it fell into the habit of interfering with the discipline of the army, great injury would ensue. The present was a case in which it was impossible for the Crown to grant a court-martial upon general and particular considerations. The vote of thanks to Lord LUCAN placed his character as high as his best friends could desire, and the ground of his recall was simply a personal difference between him and his commanding officer, which rendered it impossible that they could act together.

After some remarks by Mr. E. DENISON in defence of Lord Raglan, Mr. BERKELEY withdrew his motion.

Sir J. CLARKE moved for the printing of a bill for abolishing church rates. His measure went for the entire abolition of these rates, in which respect it was similar to the bill of last year; and it contained, like that, a provision for the maintenance of church rates where they were legally charged under acts of Parliament. The main provisions of this bill were—first, to remove all disabilities in the way of applying the principle of enabling the members of the church of England to maintain the fabrics of their churches and the administration of their services; secondly, to empower parishes to allot a certain portion of the area of the church to pews, and to apply the rents of the pews to the purposes to which church rates were now applied, a proportion of the area to be appropriated to free sittings.

Mr. WIGAM opposed the bill, which he said was founded on no plea of justice or necessity. The land of the country was liable to the common law obligation of maintaining the fabric of the churches of the country.

Mr. L. DAVIES, Mr. BENTINCK, and Mr. R. PHILLIMORE objected to the bill; the last named, condemning the project of letting pews to the best bidder, as continuing the very worst anomaly in the church of England.

Lord STANLEY observed that everybody agreed that the present state of the law was unsatisfactory. Repeated attempts had been made to amend it, which had failed; and, in absence of a satisfactory measure, the House could not but be justified in refusing to entertain one that dealt with the question in the only manner in which it could be effectually met. The question of pews was very much a matter of detail; so, without pledging himself to any particular proposal, he thought the House was at least bound to give it a fair consideration in the absence of any other proposition to amend the law.

Mr. DUDMUND observed that the church of England was national property, and the moment Parliament said that church rates were to be abolished, it was setting down the established church altogether, and that he believed was intended. If these buildings were not to be supported, why should the Queen's palaces? The support of the palaces and the civil list stood upon the same ground as that of the churches, and if the one were put down they might as well put down the other.

Mr. E. BALL and Mr. MUNTZ supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. PACE, Colonel SITHORP, Mr. FLOYER, and Mr. MOWBRAY.

Lord LALIBERTON observed that this question was beset with great difficulties, and there were two kinds. It was difficult to maintain the law as it was, and it was extremely difficult to alter it in a satisfactory manner. Those who said that the maintenance of the fabric of the church was part of the law of the land should recollect, he said, that by a recent decision there was no power of enforcing it. Some alteration of the law was therefore desirable, even in the interest of the established church. When it was said that this bill was identical with that of last year, he did not think that quite correct. Some modifications had been shadowed out as contained in the present bill, and he should oppose its introduction.

After some further discussion the House divided, when the motion was carried by 155 to 76.

Leave was given to Mr. BLAND for the introduction of a bill for the better taking of agricultural averages in Ireland; and a bill for the registration of places of religious worship. Also, to Mr. MILNER GIBSON, to bring in a bill to establish free schools in England and Wales. Also, to Lord DUNCAN, for a bill to amend the procedure in county elections in Scotland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill passed through committee. Lord GRANVILLE moved the adjournment of the House till the 16th of April.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought the interval of adjournment long, considering the critical position of the country. We were now at the end of the first year of the war, and we had lost half the army abroad and half the Government at home; that was all we had done. At this moment we were about to send a fleet to the Baltic inferior in force to that which could be brought against it by the enemy, and even to send this fleet we left the country without a naval reserve. But while we were so weak we were making demands from Russia, which were inconsistent with her honour as a great nation, and ridiculous when it was considered that we were besieged rather than besiegers before Sebastopol.

Adjournment agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer fixed Friday, the 20th of April, for bringing forward his financial statement.

On Sir G. GREY moving that the House stand adjourned until the 16th of April, Sir J. PAKINGTON called attention to the Colonial Department, and to certain irregularities in the conduct of its

business, and intimated that if, after the holidays, Lord J. Russell should not have returned from Vienna and assumed its duties, he should submit a motion upon the subject, instead of attending to the operations in the Crimea, and upon the necessity of reinforcing our army there, observing that, according to his notions of war, naval and military, the concentration of attack, with all our forces, upon one great point of defence, instead of attacks upon various points, was the principle which should be adopted.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained of the late hour at which the Estimates were commonly brought on; this led to a discussion upon the conduct of public business in the House, in which Lord Russell, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. J. WILSON, and Colonel DENNE took part.

Sir J. PAXTON criticized the construction of the huts at Aldershot camp.—Mr. MONSELL hoped they would turn out better than was expected.

Sir G. GREY complained of the inconvenience of so many complaints.

Motion for adjournment agreed to. The Solicitor-General moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the jurisdiction of all the Ecclesiastical and Peculiar Courts in England and Wales respecting wills and administrations, to establish a distinct Court of Probate and Administration, and otherwise amend the law in relation to matters testamentary. He observed that ten or twelve successive Parliaments had had before them fourteen or fifteen bills, introduced to remedy the imperfections of the system, and the grievous evils of our testamentary jurisdiction, but which had failed to accomplish the object. In the course of his speech explanatory of the proposed measure, he intimated that the Court of Admiralty was under consideration, and that a bill upon the subject of marriage and divorce was prepared, and would shortly be introduced into that or the other House of Parliament. The subject of church discipline, he was understood to say, would likewise be considered.

Mr. NAPIER, without opposing the introduction of the bill, adverted to the opinion expressed by the Lord Chancellor last year, that the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts should be dealt with, not piecemeal, but as a whole; and he contended that it would be wiser and better, instead of a testamentary bill, to carry out a substantial reform in every part of these courts.

A brief discussion followed, in which Mr. MALINS, Mr. KEOGH, Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. BOWYER, the Lord Advocate, and the Solicitor-General took part, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Leave was also given to Mr. E. ELIOT to bring in a bill for the better administration of the Poor Law in certain districts in Scotland. The House was counted out at half-past 12 o'clock, and adjourned until the 16th of April.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29.—The Conference took the fourth point into consideration to-day.

The third point is left aside for the present. On Monday Prince Gortschakoff moved for the admission of Prussia.

Accounts from the Crimea up to the 24th inst. state that the bombardment had not commenced, although the batteries had been finished since the 16th.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 21st. The Turkish cavalry sallied out from Eupatoria on the 14th, but were repulsed.

Four battalions of Zouaves had attacked the new redoubts before Sebastopol, and had been driven back with loss.

Russian intelligence from Odessa contradicts the reported death of Prince Menschikoff.

It was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Mesopotamia, and that the rebels amounted to thirty thousand men.

ST. PETERSBURG, THURSDAY.—According to advices from the mouths of the Danube, the Russians were interposing fresh obstacles to Austrian navigation; and it was said that French and English merchant-vessels had been stopped and carried into Ismail.

A French division was talked of for operations in Bessarabia, and the Porte had sent orders to the neighbouring districts to prepare for its reception. Musul had been fixed on for the place of encampment.

The latest date from Trebizond was the 6th inst. On the demand of the English General Williams, three generals of the Turkish army in Asia had been deprived of their commands and put under arrest.

THE OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Trieste, brings news to the following dates.—Calcutta, Feb. 24; Madras, Feb. 28; Bombay, March 3; Shanghai, Feb. 4; Hong Kong, Feb. 15; Singapore, Feb. 23; Sydney, Feb. 27; Melbourne, Jan. 31; Adelaide, Feb. 3; and from the Mauritius, Feb. 18.

Hyder Khan had arrived at Jellalabad, as the representative of Dost Mahomed, on his way to Peshawar, to negotiate with the Chief Commissioner.

Lord Dalhousie had gone to the Neilgherries. The condition of Oude was becoming daily more deplorable. At Calcutta and Bombay trade was dull, and freights low. The price of opium had declined.

From China we learn that the French had again attacked Shanghai, and had been repulsed with loss by the rebels. The country round Canton was in the hands of the rebels.

Trade in Australia had somewhat improved, but, politically, matters were unsatisfactory.

Sir W. Denison arrived at Sydney on the 17th of January. No further disturbances had occurred at Ballarat.

The prices of wool were flat; the gold market was dull.—Price £3. 16s. per oz. Freights had fallen.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 8.30 A.M.—A new Belgian Ministry has been formed.

A despatch from Madrid of the 29th inst. announces that Espartero has resisted the demand for a modification of the Ministry in a conciliatory sense, made by different leaders of the Militia, who assembled in the night.

Madrid is tranquil.

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So keen, however, has been the avidity to render this article a lucrative and so strenuous the competitive efforts thereby excited, that the most flagrant adulterations have been resorted to, with the sole aim of lowliness or price, until Cocoa has been unjustly brought into disrepute, the public having long become disgusted with numerous vile compounds, which, whether vended under the captivating misnomers of "Homoeopathic," "Digestive," "Dietetic," &c., &c., are all more or less the most nauseous concoctions, and, indeed, can hardly be considered as deserving any claim to the title or character of Cocoa.
The evils with which so baneful a system is fraught, are strikingly manifest to the Medical Profession, who, highly esteeming Cocoa (in its pure state) as an article of diet, frequently prescribe and recommend it to invalids, as a remedial agent in promoting health. The results are, however, too often rendered nugatory by the impurity of the article supplied.
The importance, as well as the uncertainty, of obtaining Cocoa in genuine pure state, are alike sufficiently notorious. The only security adopted by many, to guard against adulteration, has been to procure the Cocoa Nibs; but, apart from the time and difficulty in extracting the entire strength and flavour of Cocoa in this form, no guarantee whatever is afforded that the Nuts are of the most quality.
The magnitude of our legitimate business as Tea Dealers necessarily precludes our devoting a strict and essential supervision to the manufacture of Cocoa; we have, therefore, completed arrangements with the highly respectable firm of Messrs. HENRY THORNE & CO., Leeds, whose many years' successful experience in the preparation of this article, and the celebrity they have thereby acquired, have won the North of England, together with their unpromising determination to adhere to the principle they originally adopted, viz., to manufacture only from the choicest Nuts, and to rigidly eschew adulteration in any shape whatever, warrant us in recommending their "GENUINE TRINIDAD COCOA" to our numerous Friends, to the Medical Profession, and to the Public.

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BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.—Recommended as the best for producing a clear complexion, being the OLD YELLOW SOAP, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented. Sold only in shilling packets of either four round cakes or eight squares.
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Observe, that every tablet and square is stamped "Brecknell's Skin Soap."

THE FAREWELL TOUR OF PROFESSOR ANDERSON, THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, previously leaving Great Britain for the East, and his final visit to the Continent.
Professor Anderson respectfully intimates that he is now in the course of paying a short series of valedictory visits to the chief cities of the Continent. His Entertainment has recently been re-modelled, and his programme comprises a variety of new and most marvellous experiments in Natural Science in which he retains the chief of the surprising feats which obtained the approbation of Her Majesty, at Balmoral Castle. It also includes several novel ones which will surprise and amuse the President and more than three million American citizens, as well as those which have lately attracted the attention of the English, the Germans, of the Town Hall, Birmingham, and 100,000 in one month in Manchester.
Professor Anderson is now performing at the Theatre Royal, Preston. At Easter he goes to the Music Hall, Sheffield, and thence to Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester. He will also have the honour of re-appearing as the WIZARD OF THE NORTH, in LONDON.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.—WORKING CEMETERY.—The Company having purchased 2000 acres of land at Woking, in Surrey, the soil and situation of which completely meet the requirements of the Board of Health for a proper Interment Ground, are now empowered by the 10th and 16th Viet. cap. 149, to offer every class of the Company's Interments by means of Coffins, in a beautiful and picturesque Cemetery, consisting of 600 acres, well enclosed, and perfectly protected, at charges less than one-half those heretofore paid to the authorities, that had become worse than charnel houses. The Company have also erected a handsome Station in the Westminster Bridge Road, contiguous to the line of the London and South Western Railway, containing numerous and spacious Rooms for the reception of the different classes of Funerals, whence they are despatched by a Funeral Train, with the utmost punctuality, to the Cemetery. The Company acts as UNDERTAKERS, when required, and provide the Whole Funeral, with Coffin and other requisites (which see Tariff), and Convey the Body from the Residence of the Deceased to the Cemetery, at the following Charges, viz.—1st, 14s. 6d.; 2nd, 12s. 6d.; 3rd, 10s. 6d.; 4th, 8s. 6d.; 5th, 6s. 6d.; 6th, 4s. 6d.; 7th, 2s. 6d.; 8th, 1s. 6d.; 9th, 1s. 6d.; 10th, 1s. 6d.; 11th, 1s. 6d.; 12th, 1s. 6d.; 13th, 1s. 6d.; 14th, 1s. 6d.; 15th, 1s. 6d.; 16th, 1s. 6d.; 17th, 1s. 6d.; 18th, 1s. 6d.; 19th, 1s. 6d.; 20th, 1s. 6d.; 21st, 1s. 6d.; 22nd, 1s. 6d.; 23rd, 1s. 6d.; 24th, 1s. 6d.; 25th, 1s. 6d.; 26th, 1s. 6d.; 27th, 1s. 6d.; 28th, 1s. 6d.; 29th, 1s. 6d.; 30th, 1s. 6d.; 31st, 1s. 6d.; 32nd, 1s. 6d.; 33rd, 1s. 6d.; 34th, 1s. 6d.; 35th, 1s. 6d.; 36th, 1s. 6d.; 37th, 1s. 6d.; 38th, 1s. 6d.; 39th, 1s. 6d.; 40th, 1s. 6d.; 41st, 1s. 6d.; 42nd, 1s. 6d.; 43rd, 1s. 6d.; 44th, 1s. 6d.; 45th, 1s. 6d.; 46th, 1s. 6d.; 47th, 1s. 6d.; 48th, 1s. 6d.; 49th, 1s. 6d.; 50th, 1s. 6d.; 51st, 1s. 6d.; 52nd, 1s. 6d.; 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In the softly-carpeted and richly-furnish'd room
 Young life hath enjoyment, as a flower its bloom;
 Broidering some pretty toy the dainty fingers ply
 An easy task, 'mid pleasant hours, in very luxury.
 On the bare floor, in the attic, where cold winds drive through,
 Young life withers sadly, wanting all its due;
 Broidering some gorgeous robe for wealthy dame to wear,
 Slowly weary fingers labour,—pleasure smiles not there.
 In the mansion child and maiden know all life's delight;
 Child and maiden homed with squalor live in sorry plight.

RICH & POOR

• Yet the mansion and the hovel are not far apart;
 Under rags or satin beats the human heart;
 And the child, on floor or carpet, hopes, desires, and fears;
 And the rich less than the poorest hath no purlier tears.
 Tell your children that God made them brethren, sisters, all,
 Born in even a manger, or baronial hall;
 Teach them what the Poor Man taught the rich long time ago,
 How all of us are God's children, be we ne'er so low.
 Little children! learn the lesson; wheresoe'er ye be,
 Love and loving help each other, truly, tenderly!

W. J. L.

